

PLO Central Council formed

BEIRUT, May 3 (R). — The Palestine Liberation Organisation today announced formation of a new 55-member Palestine Central Council. The council, which sets policy between sessions of the movement's parliament — the Palestine National Council (PNC) — includes members of all eight commando groups, a PLO spokesman said. The new Central Council was formed on Saturday by the 15-man Executive Committee, which is chaired by Mr. Yasser Arafat. Besides the executive members, it has 14 representatives of the commando groups, 14 independent, four trade unionists and eight people to represent Palestinians in Jordan, Syria and Egypt. The old Central Council, which has been replaced following the March session of the PNC, had only 44 members.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Israel claims driving off Syrian MIGs

TEL AVIV, May 3 (R). — Israeli anti-aircraft batteries today drove off two Syrian Mig-17 aircraft which entered Israeli-held territory near Mount Hermon on the Golan Heights, the army claimed. A spokesman said the two Syrian planes crossed back into Syrian territory after the batteries opened fire. Observers here said the incident was unusual because the once-explosive Golan Heights region has been quiet for more than a year. The heights were captured by Israel during the 1967 Middle East war.

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1 killed, 6 injured in 2 clashes with Israeli forces in Qabatiya

TEL AVIV, May 3 (Agencies) — A 15-year-old Arab boy was killed and three other Arab villagers and six Israeli soldiers were injured today in two clashes in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, military authorities announced. Israeli authorities said both incidents occurred in the village of Qabatiya, south of Jenin, where about 100 youths staged anti-Israel demonstrations, blocking roads and burning tyres. An Israeli army truck was stopped at one of the barriers and was prevented from moving by stone-throwing youths, the authorities said. A soldier first fired warning

shots, then fired closer when the youths moved to take over the truck. Israeli news reports said youth Bilal Abu Roub was shot in the head and he died instantly. Another youth was slightly injured by another bullet, reports said. The soldier was arrested and an investigation begun, the authorities added. Later, villagers threw a petrol bomb at an army jeep and then stoned the soldiers, who opened fire wounding three Arabs. Another jeep-load of soldiers arrived and was also stoned. Six soldiers were injured. The military authorities im-

posed a curfew and summoned the village elders, ordering them to restore order. Nablus, itself, which had been reported calm earlier today, had been the scene of high tension when news of the death of the Qabatiya youth reached there. Israeli authorities were already taking precautionary measures against fresh incidents feared tomorrow, reports said.

Israeli police dismantle bomb found in a bus

TEL AVIV, May 3 (R). — A driver checking his bus before leaving a garage today found a small fire extinguisher filled with explosives and timed to go off while the vehicle was passing through crowded city streets, police said. The Israeli police dismantled the bomb, discovered in the bus just before it was due to leave the garage on the outskirts of Tel Aviv to go on service.

Zairese, Soviet relations may be suspended

KINSHASA, May 3 (R). — Zaire hinted today at possible diplomatic reprisals against the Soviet Union for allegedly backing insurrection in the southern province of Shaba, where Moroccan-supported government troops are claiming a massacre of the rebels. The hint followed an announcement yesterday that relations with Communist East Germany were being suspended because of allegedly East German arms supplies to the rebels in the mineral rich province. East German diplomats, given 48 hours to leave Zaire, were hurriedly packing documents and belongings at Kinshasa.

The official newspaper Salongo repeated attacks on the Soviet Union for allegedly terminating the Shaba upheaval and said: "Those who betray our friendship will be unmasked and treated consequently like East Germany." But Western diplomatic sources said a breach with Moscow would be a major step and President Mobutu Sese Seko would have to weigh carefully the consequences of such a move for his standing as a non-aligned leader.

Libya willing to discuss its dispute with Egypt

KUWAIT, May 3 (R). — The Libyan Jamahiriya (formerly Libya) today asked Kuwait to support its call for a meeting of the Arab League Council to discuss its dispute with Egypt. This was announced by the Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, Mr. Abdul Aziz Hussein, after he conferred with the Libyan Ambassador to Kuwait, Mr. Husni Saleh Al Mudir. Mr. Hussein told reporters that the ambassador had asked for Kuwait's support for Tri-



UNVEILING PLAN — U.S. President Carter addresses cabinet members and congressional leaders at the White House Monday to unveil his programme to overhaul the nation's welfare system. (AP wirephoto).

PNA completes terms for talks with Bhutto

ISLAMABAD, May 3 (R). — Pakistan's jailed opposition leaders have completed a set of conditions for a negotiated settlement of the country's two-month-old political crisis and will present them to Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto tonight or tomorrow, it was disclosed here. The Pir of Pagaro, acting president of the nine-party Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), told reporters today the proposals were being typed up for presentation.

Pir Pagaro, the only senior opposition leader not under detention, said the PNA was making tough demands which Mr. Bhutto would not like. These included a call for his resignation and a new general election almost immediately. Pir Pagaro, however, has made clear that the PNA is prepared to negotiate on all of the conditions, and observers said there was now no question of Mr. Bhutto stepping down. The opposition has charged that Mr. Bhutto rigged the general election last March 7 in

which he was swept back to power. In addition to Mr. Bhutto's resignation and a fresh election, other PNA demands are belief-include representation in a caretaker government which would appoint a new election commission and new provincial governors. It is also understood to want the dissolution of provincial assemblies, and withdrawal of martial law and press censorship.

Cairo accord reported to be applied soon

BEIRUT, May 3 (AFP). — A fresh sense of optimism surfaced in Lebanese political circles yesterday following a forecast by President Elias Sarkis that the country's problems would be solved by June at the latest. President Sarkis gave the forecast to Chamber of Deputies member Suleiman Al Ali, who quoted the Lebanese leader as saying that both political and practical problems would be solved.

Mr. Al Ali went on: "The Arab countries will provide the loans necessary for reconstruction, the Cairo agreement will be applied and displaced persons will return home when political concord will reign." This new optimism seemed to be based mainly on the chances of application of the Cairo agreement of 1969, which sets out the conditions for a Palestinian presence in Lebanon, "particularly in the south" near the Israeli border.

The new hope dates from a meeting last Friday between President Sarkis and Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat. Nothing official has filtered from the meeting, but the Al Anwar daily newspaper reported today that Mr. Arafat put forward the Palestinian interpretation of the agreement. During the meeting, the newspaper said, both President Sarkis and the Palestinian leader proposed amendments to the interpretation.

Carter: U.S. is ready to use its influence to secure a fair Mideast solution

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Agencies). — President Carter said last night that he would not "hesitate" to place the "full strength" of the United States behind a Middle East settlement on condition he perceived it to be "clearly a fair and equitable solution."

In an interview with European television journalists on Monday, the president added however that he recognises "we cannot impose our will on others," and that unless nations in the Mideast agree, "there is no way for us to make progress."

The president said he and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will put together "what we think is a consensus" of views of the involved nations after Mr. Carter completes his series of meetings with Mideast leaders, and after Mr. Vance makes a return trip to the area. He said: "We will either go public with it or... we will try to put that together as a basic agenda for a meeting in Geneva, if it takes place."

The president said he sees his role in the Mideast as a "communicator" between the nations in the area, adding that the United States is in the position of being able to "influence countries to modify their positions slightly" to accommodate each other.

Mr. Carter said that he hoped to make some progress this autumn in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

"I think we have a much better chance this year than we've had in a long number of years to have some substantive move towards peace in the Middle East," he said in the interview screened here on his first 100 days in the White House. The president said: "My administration, including myself, have been criticised because we have brought into the open some basic foreign policy decisions that in the past took place in secret."

"I feel that I will make a better judgment on foreign matters if the Congress and

the American people know what my options are, debate these options freely, and openly, and that my conclusions are drawn after those debates are completed.

"When I do make a decision as president, I think other nations will pay much more attention if (their) leaders know that the Congress and the American people support me," he added.

Mr. Carter said: "In the Mideast, for instance, we hope to make some progress this fall. And a description of some of the options that we have available to us, a description as best I can without violating confidence of the different opinions expressed by the Arab countries and Israel, I think, is a very healthy development."

We have been 29 years, now, with no agreement among those nations, and I think it is time to bring out some of the disputes into the open.

Asked if he thought in the final analysis a Middle East solution will only be possible when America decides to use every kind of pressure, both on Israel and on the Arab countries to come to conference, Mr. Carter replied that it was hard to anticipate what is going to happen in the Middle East.

"What we are trying to do is to consult extensively and privately with the leaders of

the nations involved directly," he explained.

But, he added: "I would not hesitate if I saw clearly a fair and equitable solution to use the full strength of our own country and its persuasive powers to bring those nations to agreement. I recognise, though, that we cannot impose our will on others and unless the countries involved agree, there is no way for us to make progress."

"I believe it is accurate to say that at this point we have a group of moderate leaders on the Middle East, all of whom have an inclination to trust our government to be fair."

"And if I should ever do anything as president to cause the Arab leaders to think that I was unfair to them in their interests, then the hope for peace would be reduced substantially. And the same thing applies to Israel."

"So we are in effect in the position of a communication between the parties involved or among them, and we also are in the position of one who can influence countries to modify their positions slightly to accommodate other nations' interests."

"I think it is a very important position in which I find myself. I take the responsibility very, very heavily," Mr. Carter stated.

Uganda claims capture of 37 invaders from Tanzania

NAIROBI, May 3 (R). — Uganda has uncovered plans for an invasion from Tanzania and has captured an advance party of 37 invaders, Kampala Radio said today.

The broadcast, monitored here, quoted a military spokesman as saying some of the invaders were Tanzanians and others Ugandan exiles. They were now in military custody undergoing interrogation, it said.

The radio quoted President Idi Amin as saying that his Defence Council was fully aware of the situation. "The Defence Council is taking this seriously and is preparing for invasion," the broadcast said. It called on the public to remain calm.

Uganda has previously alleged that an invasion from Tanzania was being planned. On Feb. 24 Kampala Radio said "invading forces from Tanzania" were only 10 kms. from its border.

The two neighbouring east African states came close to war in 1972 when a small force of Uganda exiles loyal to ex-President Milton Obote crossed the border.

President Amin's army repelled the incursion and his aircraft later struck the Tanzanian town of Mwanza on the southern shore of Lake Victoria, causing slight damage.

Dr. Obote has lived in exile in Tanzania since he was overthrown by President Amin in a military coup six years ago.

In reporting the capture of 37 invaders, Ugandan military spokesman was quoted as warning Tanzanians of possible retaliatory action within their own territory.

If that happened, he said, the Tanzanians "should cry to" President Julius Nyerere, who was to blame.

Kampala Radio said the invaders "thought that Uganda was open to invasion since part of the Ugandan armed forces were in Zaire," where Uganda is backing President Mobutu Sese Seko in his struggle against rebels in Shaba province. The radio said every Ugandan regiment was prepared for invasion.

It reported that the captured invaders were undergoing military interrogation in a "remote area outside Kampala." In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania today categorically denied Kampala Radio charges and said the allegations indicated that President Idi Amin was facing domestic problems.

A senior Foreign Ministry official, told of the radio claims, said: "The truth is there is no invasion."

Noting that Uganda had made previous allegations of this sort, he declared: "It's an indication that the (Field Marshal Amin) is in trouble at home."

Mubarak: Hussein, Assad, Sadat will meet after talks with Carter

AMMAN, May 3 (R). — Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak said in an interview published here today that these four Arab states on the policy to be followed in the Middle East.

He told the daily newspaper Al Doustour: "There is complete and full coordination among (Arab) confrontation states in particular and the Arab countries in general on strategy regarding the Middle East problem."

"This coordination will continue in order to face the political and military dimensions of the next stage." He added that a meeting would be held between Syrian President Hafez Assad, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and His Majesty King Hussein after the conclusion of talks with U.S. President Carter.

Mondale, Vorster to meet

VIENNA, May 3 (R). — U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale will talk with South African Premier P. W. Vorster here today to forestall a right-wing victory in Spain's general elections next month.

The meeting is seen as the latest initiative by the United States to speed moves towards black rule in South West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia.

15-party centre alliance formed to back Suarez

MADRID, May 3 (R). — A centre alliance of 15 political parties supporting Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez was formed today to forestall a right-wing victory in Spain's general elections next month.

Senor Suarez was expected to broadcast to the nation late tonight his decision to stand for parliament, with the alliance behind him.

The formation of the group called Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD) was announced by former Public Works Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo who resigned last week, apparently to manage Senor Suarez' election venture.

War of words between Egypt, Libya is feared to develop into armed clash

CAIRO, May 3 (R). — Big power manoeuvrings, particularly by the Soviet Union, are seen here as creating a potentially explosive situation in the bitter war of words between Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriya (formerly Libya).

Relations between the two countries have been tense ever since the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war when Tripoli objected to Cairo's agreement to a ceasefire.

But a new element has been injected into the dispute with Moscow taking the Libyan side.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in major speech in Alexandria on May Day, expressed his anger over "threatening note he said Moscow had sent to other Arab capitals accusing Egypt of trying to provoke subversive activities aga-

inst the Libyan Jamahiriya. Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi confirmed the existence of the note in a speech in Tripoli the same day.

In his speech, devoted almost exclusively to attacking Moscow, President Sadat said Col. Qadhafi was free to put himself under Soviet "guardianship."

"But to threaten Egypt, no by God those days are over. I never allow any state in the world to do so," he said.

The Egyptian leader also accused Ethiopia, which is tightening its links with Moscow, of launching a verbal attack on Egypt and warned Addis Ababa that any nation which attacked Sudan would face retaliation from Egypt as well.

Relations between Sudan and Ethiopia are tense. Ethiopia accuses Sudan of serving as a base for secessionist guerrillas in

its northern Red Sea province of Eritrea.

President Sadat's remarks echoed fears expressed in the Egyptian press that Moscow was attempting to encircle Egypt through its influence in the Libyan Jamahiriya and Ethiopia.

Relations between Moscow and Cairo soured in 1972 when President Sadat expelled 15,000 Soviet experts from Egypt and worsened when Egypt abrogated its friendship treaty with the Soviet Union last year.

One theory among observers here is that part of the reason for Moscow's activities in the Libyan Jamahiriya and Ethiopia is its serious concern over its diminished influence in the Middle East.

They believe Egypt's growing ties with the West are totally unacceptable to Moscow. President Sadat said in Alexan-

dria that Moscow was angered by his recent visits to Bonn, Paris and Washington.

Another more elaborate theory among observers here is that the hand of Washington can also be seen in the activities of Libyan Jamahiriya and Ethiopia.

They argue these potential threats on Egypt's western and southern flanks could encourage President Sadat to make some compromises in any Middle East peace talks.

One fear in some circles here is that Egypt might be provoked into an armed clash with the Libyan Jamahiriya. Both sides have accused each other of an arms build up along their common border.

Col. Qadhafi has accused Egypt of massing troops and tanks along the border and warned President Sadat that "if we take the same action, catastrophe

will happen and you will bear the entire responsibility."

The semi-official Egyptian daily Al Gomhouria today quoted travellers returning from the Libyan Jamahiriya as saying the country was massing mainly Cuban troops along its border with Egypt.

The newspaper said the travellers also reported that Soviet sailors were stationed at the port of Tobruk, near Egypt's border, and that they had seen Cuban as well as Libyan paratroopers undergoing training.

The travellers are part of a so far limited exodus of the 200,000 Egyptian workers in the Libyan Jamahiriya whom Col. Qadhafi has said his country is considering expelling.

He has accused President Sadat of recruiting some of them for sabotage operations, a charge denied by Egypt.



DUCK FOR SAFETY — In an effort to escape from automatic gunfire — fired reportedly from a group of Maoists — crowd tries to duck for safety in Istanbul Sunday. They were marching in May Day parade. 38 persons were killed and 160 injured in the disturbances. (AP wirephoto).

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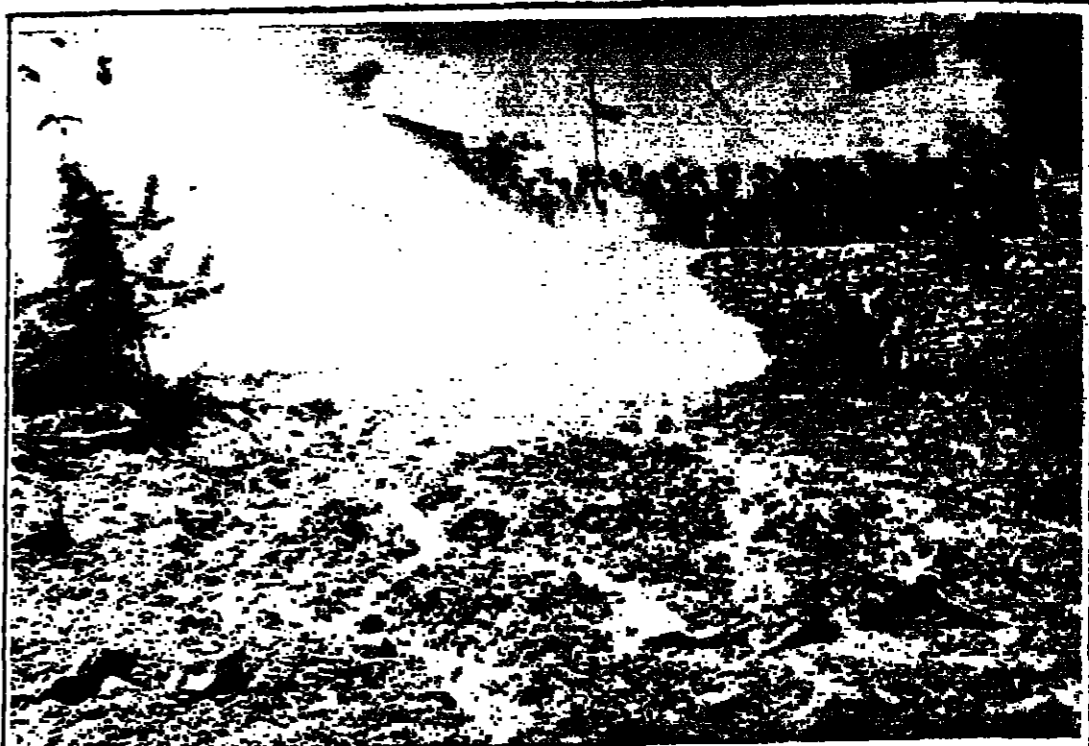
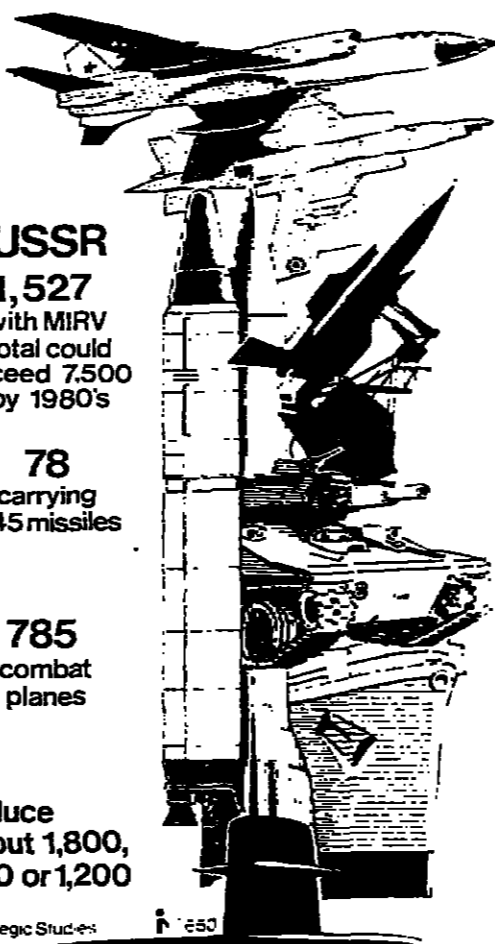
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THE SUPER POWERS

	US	USSR
Strategic nuclear forces		
ICBM Int. cont. ballistic missiles	1,054 with MIRV total could exceed 10,000 by 1980's	1,527 with MIRV total could exceed 7,500 by 1980's
SUBMARINES	41 carrying 656 missiles	78 carrying 845 missiles
AIRCRAFT	453 bombers	785 combat planes

CARTER PROPOSAL: Each side to reduce ceiling for missiles and bombers to about 1,800, cutting number of MIRVs to about 1,100 or 1,200

Figures from Institute for Strategic Studies



IT'S NOT OIL -- The Al Abdali area of Amman was the scene of dramatic events Tuesday -- when a bulldozer working on site tore an 18 cm. hole into a main water pipe supplying Jabal Hussein. Water gushed out into the warm spring air for about an hour before the pressure was reduced enough to leave a relatively slight trickle. A brown river flowed down towards the centre of Amman, nearly reaching the Ministry of Finance -- a distance of about a kilometre. Our top photo shows the "geyser" in action, and our bottom one the offending bulldozer posing in front of the result of its endeavour. (Photos by Fernando Francis)

History unfolding

The PLO Foreign Affairs Department Director, Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, has spelled out in an interview in Beirut this week the PLO's terms for attending the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference, terms that many will regard as unduly strict in their insistence that the Palestinians be included as full conference members from start to finish and that the Palestinian question be treated as one of national political rights instead of one of refugees in need of a homeland or some kind of refuge. But Mr. Kaddoumi is right to lay down the principles that he has, and those people who are inclined twice a week to ask for some kind of "moderate" or "conciliatory" gesture from the PLO to the Israelis should focus their attention a bit more on what the Israelis are doing.

Earlier this week, another Israeli civilian settlement was set up at Mas'ha, on the occupied West Bank, at a site that was prepared last month by a military and farming settlement. The settlement has been approved by the Israeli government.

The contrast between what the Israelis are doing and what the PLO is saying about the Geneva talks is the heart of the conflict in the Middle East, and to fail to tackle this conflict would be to play political fiddles while Palestine continues to burn. Thus Mr. Kaddoumi is right to lay down his demands for PLO participation at the Geneva talks, because it is only through a process of tough Palestinian statesmanship and Arab solidarity that the Israelis and the rest of the world will finally decide to stop playing games and finally look to the core conflict between Palestinians who have been stripped of their national rights and their lands, and Israelis who insist on setting up more settlements on the lands of the Palestinians.

For those who say that the PLO's demands are unrealistic, we suggest that one look at the process that is unfolding this month by which the United States and Vietnam are moving ahead on talks to normalise relations. If the United States has come around to this point in its dealings with Vietnam, then we suggest the Israelis, by the same process of a return to reality, will some day deal in a similar manner with the Palestinians. A prerequisite for this historical movement is honesty on the part of the PLO and continued settler-colonialist excesses on the part of the Israelis. We have witnessed both this week.

Is there a future for arms talks?

After Moscow's angry rebuff to President Carter's proposals for nuclear arms limitations -- seen by the Russians as a "manoeuvre" to maintain U.S. superiority -- both sides are preparing for round two of the current SALT talks in May. Carter's new "open" style of diplomacy and his decision to publicise his proposals before the abortive negotiations even began in Moscow brought him criticism in the U.S. The preliminaries for round two appear to be being conducted in a less provocative way.

By Robert A. Manning
 WASHINGTON, (Gemin). -- "When the elephants fight," goes the old Swahili saying, "it is the grass that gets trampled."

The two superpowers' strategic chess game has not yet lapsed into a free-for-all, but as Moscow and Washington gear up for round two of the SALT talks in mid-May after the Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's unsuccessful curtain raiser in Moscow, U.S.-USSR detente is in disarray, and its centrepiece, arms limitation talks, is at an impasse.

Set against the background of President Carter's vocal support for Soviet dissidents, some Washington analysts view the arms talk breakdown -- punctuated by the strong and angry rebuff to U.S. proposals by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at an unprecedented 90 minute press conference on March 31 -- as marking the low ebb in U.S.-USSR relations.

Despite Mr. Gromyko's resounding "nyet" to the U.S. proposals as "a cheap and shady manoeuvre" to maintain U.S. superiority, U.S. officials have downplayed the setback. And both in a speech and a private communication to Mr. Carter, Mr. Brezhnev has said that "a reasonable accommodation is possible."

It is too soon to know how strained U.S.-USSR relations of another round of escalation are or whether the global perils in the deadly arms race are in store. While most analysts agree that the door remains open to progress on curbing the arms race, many well-placed observers -- both hawks and doves -- concur that both the style and substance of President Carter's approach towards strategic arms control discarded rapidly the past U.S. ground-work and may have invited the Soviet rejection.

In sharp contrast to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose penchant for secrecy he has roundly criticised, Mr. Carter has been conspicuously public in his approach towards arms control, and detente in general.

Where Dr. Kissinger's wheeling-and-dealing attempted to link arms limits to every aspect of relations with the Soviet Union -- trade, technology, behaviour in the global arena, etc. -- both Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance have already emphatically stated that "linkage" does not apply to SALT II talks.

Both sides have a mutual interest in reducing the threat of nuclear confrontation, aside from ideological and political competition. President Carter has said, and hence SALT talks should stand on their own with differences over concepts of human rights issues, for instance, not having any bearing on the situation.

But Carter's vocal style of public diplomacy beginning with the human rights emphasis and then making public his SALT proposals, which were drastically altered from the framework agreed to at Vladivostok in 1974 by Dr. Kissinger, before the negotiations began were viewed by the Russians as highly provocative.

Optimists suggest that the Soviets were just employing their usual tactic of testing new U.S. presidents. "It's Kennedy and Krushchev all over again," said one congressional source. Some

experts within the Carter administration privately admit that Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance miscalculated on the mood and intentions of Soviet leaders.

From former President Ford to Dr. Henry Kissinger, a host of leading pundits and commentators have found serious fault with President Carter's "new approach" but perhaps the most interesting and incisive came from Mr. George Kennan, former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, State Department planner, and chief ideologist of the Cold War strategy of "containment".

Mr. Kennan, who knows perhaps as well as anyone how to deal with the Russians, said President Carter has been "too sudden, too public, too narrow and even too discourteous" towards the Kremlin. "I think the new administration" Mr. Kennan charged, "has made just about every mistake it could make in these Moscow talks and has defied all the lessons we have learned in dealing with the Soviets since the last world war."

If Mr. Carter's "open book" approach, floating the details of his proposals in public before reaching the bargaining table, was unnecessarily confrontative, thus explaining the harsh tone of the Soviet rejection, the substance of Mr. Carter's proposals differed sharply from the previously agreed upon framework, and have complicated future prospects for arms control.

Mr. Brezhnev and President Ford agreed at Vladivostok in 1974 to limit each superpower to 2,400 strategic missiles and bombers and that 1,320 missiles

on each side could have multiple warheads (MIRV). President Carter, seeking drastic reductions on these ceilings (which top U.S. officials have admitted is little more than a framework for competition) proposed a dual option package aimed at far-reaching arms limitations.

President Carter's first "comprehensive plan" called for reducing the ceiling for missiles and bombers by 25 per cent, to about 1,800, and reducing the number of MIRV to 1,100 or 1,200 for each side. This plan would mean that the Soviet Union would have to make deep cuts in its military strength already existing or in production, while the U.S. would make only minor changes in its arms plans, going ahead with most of a new generation of super weapons still in the development stage.

The other option was a fallback position proposed by the U.S. to formalise the Vladivostok accord, deferring decisions on two controversial weapons -- the U.S. Cruise missile and Soviet "Backfire" bomber -- not explicitly included in the 1974 accord for SALT II talks.

While the Soviet Backfire bomber is a medium-range plane, Cruise missiles (pilotless robot planes) still in the development stage, are computer-guided, with a deadly accuracy able to strike within 40 feet of a target fired from air, land or submarine 2,000 miles away.

The Soviets have consistently maintained that Cruise missile is a strategic weapon, and hence should be included in the Vladivostok accord for SALT II. They have rejected U.S. efforts at equating the Cruise missile with the Backfire bomber.

The thrust of both Carter plans was to apparently snatch the Cruise missile off the bargaining table. Previously, in January 1976, when Dr. Kissinger came close to a breakthrough in SALT negotiations, the U.S. was willing to accept numerical limits on air and sea-based Cruise missiles banning submarine-launched ones altogether.

Under the comprehensive Carter plan the USSR would have to reduce its fleet of 305 heavy

ballistic missiles -- SS-9's and SS-18's -- by more than half to 150, the limit proposed on such missiles. The U.S. has no such heavy missiles, as U.S. strategists opted several years ago for smaller, more accurate missiles drawing load with the exception of the MX missile.

These include: The controversial B-1 strategic bomber to replace the ageing B-52, a programme whose total cost might reach \$100 billion; Trident submarines whose missiles could reach Soviet cities from U.S. ports; and unlimited numbers

of Cruise missiles whose distance would be limited to about 1,500 miles under the Carter plan.

If a SALT II accord is not reached President Carter says, "I would be forced to consider a much more deep commitment to the development and deployment of these additional weapons."

According to CIA chief Admiral Stansfield Turner, the Soviets are also contemplating a variety of new advanced weapons systems. In the past, the tendency has been for the Soviets to play catch-up to U.S. technology, thus the arms race has spiralled. This happened with MIRV and many analysts predict that it will happen with Cruise missiles, where the U.S. presently is 5-10 years ahead of the USSR in development.

The Carter administration believes that both superpowers are "toughly equal" in nuclear muscle, with slight advantages of one or the other in particular areas not affecting the ability of both superpowers to destroy each other. Hence Secretary of Defence Brown says: "We are still in the age of mutual deterrence."

The problem is one of percep-

tions. As Moscow watches the Pentagon -- develop ever more accurate missiles capable of striking Soviet missiles in their sites, a growing current in the Pentagon views the Soviet strategic build-up and civil defence programme also as evidence that the Soviets are seeking a pre-emptive first strike capacity. This circular distrust could well result in the development of the new crop of weapons on both sides.

For the present, it is not likely that the two superpower can agree to more than limiting possible first strike weapons on each side. Some experts suggest that President Carter is holding back Cruise missiles as the ultimate bargaining chip to get the USSR to cut back large missiles.

When Mr. Cyrus Vance quietly met Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin in Washington on April 7, a week after the Moscow talks, such bargaining may have begun. But certainly the subtle talks, laying groundwork for the crucial negotiations in mid-May, suggests that President Carter may have learned from the first Moscow encounter how to play the "game of nations".

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Three Jordanian dailies took up different subjects in their Tuesday editorials. Al Ra'i discussed the deteriorating situation between Egypt and Libya. Al Dustour commented on the speech His Majesty delivered in front of the Houston Chamber of Commerce. And Al Sha'b discussed the 24th anniversary of His Majesty's assumption of constitutional powers.

AL RA'I said that the present deterioration in relations between Egypt and Libya has reached a stage not witnessed before by Arabs. During the many previous conflicts between Arab countries, clashes have been limited to verbal accusations only.

It was limited to quarrels among leaders the paper said, while the people remained untouched. But to reach a point where citizens of an Arab country are arrested in another as the result of a quarrel among leaders is a situation which no logic or any Arab can accept.

We find no excuse for those leaders, the paper concluded, who impose upon their people battles not in their own interests while everyone avoids to clash with the real and principal Arab enemy who is occupying Arab lands.

AD DUSTOUR said that peace cannot be achieved if present injustices continue to persist. Israel's continuing violations and expansionist practices

in addition to its request for secure borders at the detriment of other people's rights demonstrates that it has never stopped working to defeat peace efforts while pretending it is calling for peace.

The American people, with their moral principles and ideals are sure to discover the subtlety and are capable of discerning between the peace slogans Israel throws around and the expansionist practices it carries out in the occupied lands, the paper concluded.

AL SHA'B said that one can be proud when one sees what Jordan has been able to achieve in such a short span of time and with its limited resources. This feat, the paper added, has been made possible owing to the courageous leadership of His Majesty King Hussein.

The Jordanian march towards progress has been, and still is, based on the King's leadership and the mutual love existing between the leader and his countrymen. This leadership is intent on achieving an ideal Arab country, in which all future Arab aspirations for a better future, will be embodied, the paper said.

As for the people, they have pledged their loyalty to their country and leader and set their goal to defend the Arabs and build a new future, the paper concluded.

But Carter's vocal style of public diplomacy beginning with the human rights emphasis and then making public his SALT proposals, which were drastically altered from the framework agreed to at Vladivostok in 1974 by Dr. Kissinger, before the negotiations began were viewed by the Russians as highly provocative.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6	8:30 Arabic series	Arrivals:
6:00 Quran	9:20 Reportage	7:00 Abu Dhabi
6:05 Cartoons		7:30 Beirut
6:30 Agricultural programmes	Channel 6	7:55 Cairo (EA)
7:00 Muppet show	7:30 News in Hebrew	8:20 Dubai (Alitalia)
8:00 News in Arabic	7:45 Varieties	9:00 Jeddah
	8:30 Partridge family	9:30 Beirut
	8:10 The duchess of Duke street	11:30 Baghdad (IA)
Channel 3	10:00 News in English	12:45 Bucharest (Turcom)
7:30 Sports programme	10:15 Ben Hall	13:30 Athens (GA)
		14:20 Jeddah (SDI)
		16:45 Aleppo, Damascus
		17:15 Larnaca (CY)
		18:00 Cairo
		18:30 Beirut (MEA)
		21:05 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus Lufthansa)
		21:35 London (BA)

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show	15:00 Concert hour
7:30 News	16:00 Old favourites
7:45 News reports	16:30 Easy listening
8:00 Sign off	17:00 Arts centre
12:00 Pop session	17:30 Pop session
13:00 News summary	18:00 News summary
13:30 Pop session	18:05 Catch the words
14:00 News	18:30 Special feature
14:10 Radio magazine	19:00 News
14:30 Music	19:10 News reports
14:45 Bits and pieces	19:20 Sign off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Granada (22668)
Amman:	University (44554)
Zakaria Shannak (37935)	Irbid:
Bassam Irbaid (7628)	Jerusalem
Irbid:	Zarqa:
Hani Gharaybeh (2676)	Hajat
Mustapha Hijawi	Tays:
Zarqa:	Jerusalem (39655)
Yahya Tarif (82684)	Shamsat (21522)
Pharmacies:	Nabl (4413)
Amman:	Mahd (22038)
Faruk (76633)	
Yusuf (51822)	

AMMAN AIRPORT

Departures:	Arrivals:
7:30 Beirut	7:00 Abu Dhabi
8:45 Beirut (MEA)	7:30 Beirut
8:45 Cairo (EA)	7:55 Cairo (EA)
8:20 Rome (Alitalia)	8:20 Dubai (Alitalia)
10:00 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	9:00 Jeddah
11:00 Geneva, Amsterdam	9:30 Beirut
12:00 Damascus, Aleppo	11:30 Baghdad (IA)
12:30 Cairo	12:45 Bucharest (Turcom)
12:30 Baghdad (IA)	13:30 Athens (GA)
12:45 Bucharest (Turcom)	14:20 Jeddah (SDI)
13:15 Doha, Dubai, Muscat (GA)	16:45 Aleppo, Damascus
15:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)	17:15 Larnaca (CY)
16:00 Larnaca (CY)	18:00 Cairo
21:40 Abu Dhabi, Doha	18:30 Beirut (MEA)
22:30 Tehran	21:05 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus Lufthansa)
22:35 Rawalpindi (BA)	21:35 London (BA)
23:00 Kuwait	

BBC RADIO

GMT 05:30 World News: 24 hours	14:30 Equal to the Task
06:30 Sarah Ward	15:00 Radio Newswire
06:48 The World Today	15:15 Outlook
06:50 News: Press Review	15:15 Racing
06:58 Terry Wogan's LP Show	15:15 News: Commentary
07:30 Sarah Ward	16:15 Just a Minute
07:45 Report on Religion	16:45 The World Today
08:15 News	17:00 News
08:30 Ballet in Britain	17:05 Discovery
08:50 News: Press Review	17:40 Book Choice
09:45 Paperback News	17:45 Sports Round-up
10:00 Talkabout	18:00 News: Radio Newswire
10:30 Command Performance	18:30 Top Twenty
11:30 Armchair Travels	18:00 Outlook: News Summary
11:30 Farming World	19:40 Stock Market Report
12:00 Radio Newswire	19:45 Music of Old Vienna
12:15 Brain of Britain 1977	20:00 News: 24 hours
12:45 Sports Round-up	20:30 David Gell's Music
13:00 News: 24 hours	21:00 Report on Religion
13:30 World Radio Club	21:15 International Soccer Special
13:45 A Jolly Good Show	22:00 News: The World Today
	22:25 Financial News
	22:45 Sports Round-up
	23:00 News: Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

03:00 The Breakfast Show: 03:00, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00	18:00 Special English, News Feature: Space and Man, News Summary, Music USA (Standards)
06:30 GMT: News, Regional and Topical Reports; VOA Current News Summary	18:30 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary, VOA Magazine, Anniversary, Science, Cultural, Letters
03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT: An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest	20:00 Special English, News, VOA World Report: Music USA (242)
17:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary, Dateline	21:30 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary, Dateline

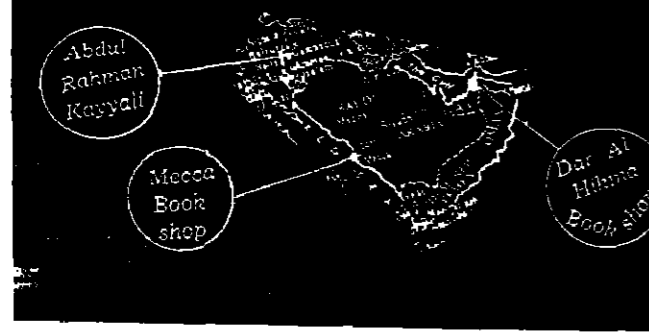
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 7811
Civil defence rescue	2581-4
Fire headquarters	2288
First aid, fire, police	19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	3681-3
Ministerial water services (emergency)	3711-3
Police headquarters	3941
Najlat, routing patrol, rescue parties, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	2111, 8777
Airport information (AIA)	8388

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 6188
British Council	3947-8
French Cultural Centre	3708
Georgian Institute	4188
Soviet Cultural Centre	4288
Amman Municipal Library	3811

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WARRANT GRANTS \$100,000 TO WEST COLLEGE

AMMAN, May 3 (J.T.) — King Hussein's grant of \$100,000 to the West College on the occupied West Bank, it was announced here today.

Education Minister Jassem Marzouk said the money, allotted by the cabinet during its meeting on Sunday, would be used to further the educational activities of the institute.

The President of the college, Dr. Hanna Nassar, now lives in Amman.

He and a number of other intellectuals were deported from the West Bank by Israeli military authorities more than 16 months ago.

Chief editors speak about journalism

IRBID (JNA). — Ibrahim Sakjha, Mahmoud Al Kayed and Abdul Salam Al Tarawneh, chief editors of Al Sha'b, Al Ra'i and Al Dustour, Tuesday spoke about the role played by journalism in the development of society and the difficulties it encounters in carrying out its duties.

They were speaking at a seminar held in Irbid Secondary Industrial School.

They indicated that the concept of freedom and democracy defines success in journalism.

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — Her Highness Princess Basma received a delegation representing the University of Jordan Alumni Club Tuesday. The delegation explained the club's activities for the future, and in particular plans for His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee.

* AMMAN. — A British commercial delegation will arrive here May 13 on a week-long visit for discussions with private officials on means of bolstering bilateral commercial and economic ties.

* AMMAN. — Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Maj-Gen. Mohammad Idris, graduated the seventh group of army musicians Tuesday.

* AMMAN. — The University of Jordan Tuesday decided to allocate 10 seats during the coming year for Bahraini students.

* AMMAN. — The Municipal and Rural Credit Fund Tuesday approved a JD 15,000 loan to the municipal council of Urja in the Ajloun district for the construction of a school.



Her Highness Princess Sarvath receives a very special present from the Dutch ambassador in Amman Tuesday. The present -- a tully bearing Her Highness' name -- was prepared specially for her during her recent visit with Prince Hassan to Holland. (JNA photo).

BADRAN VISITS PHOSPHATE MINE

AMMAN (JNA). — Premier Mudar Badran, accompanied by several ministers, Tuesday visited the phosphate mine at Al Hassa, in addition to the agricultural zones in the Jafar region and a number of villages in the south.

At Al Hassa, a Jordan Phosphate Mines Company official stated that production will be boosted to 6 million tons per annum in 1979, of which Al Hassa will contribute 3.6 million.

Arab tourist meet gets underway here

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat opened a three-day meeting of the Arab Association of Tourism and Travel Agents at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tuesday.

In his opening speech, Mr. Barakat told his audience that as a result of a government plan to develop tourism, 1,630,000 tourists entered Jordan in 1976.

The government is intent on implementing 21 tourist projects worth JD 4 million in Jarash and Petra during the five-year plan, he added.

He further emphasized the concern of the government to develop health spas in Ma'in, Zara and Himme. The Aqaba coast will also be exploited, he said.

The association will discuss the preparation of its working agenda for the coming year and review coordination with Arab, regional and international tourist organizations.

CABINET OKAYS ABU DHABI LOAN FOR PHOSPHATES

AMMAN (JNA). — The Cabinet Monday approved a draft agreement under which the Abu Dhabi Economic Development Fund will advance a JD 8.5 million loan to finance a project to increase phosphate production at Al Hassa mine.

It also approved the new summer school system to be adopted in government schools to enable students to acquire new fields of knowledge.

The Cabinet finally approved the exchange of memoranda between Jordan and West Germany, under which the latter is to provide technical assistance for the development of the Mechanical Engineering Department at the Royal Scientific Society.

Japanese organisations give UNRWA \$30,000

AMMAN (J.T.). — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) announced Tuesday that it had received a contribution for 1976 of \$30,000 from five Japanese economic organisations -- the Federation of Economic Organisations, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Japanese Federation of Employers' Associations, the Japanese Committee for Economic Development and the Industry Club of Japan.

The cheque for the contribution was presented by Japanese Ambassador here, Mr. Minsu Tsuchiya, to Mr. John Tanner, Director of UNRWA Affairs in Jordan.

Mr. Tsuchiya noted that Japanese economic organisations had contributed a number of

times in recent years -- the last in 1976 -- and that this new contribution was in response to an appeal by the United Nations for additional funds for UNRWA.

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Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	139.7	140.1
French franc	66.7	67.0
Swiss franc	131.3	131.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.6
Saudi riyal	93.4	93.8
Lebanese pound	108.7	109.2
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	945.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1140.0	1152.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	810.0	820.0
UAE dirham	84.5	85.2

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ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

Summit conference in London will try to resolve world's economic troubles

EEC presents \$1 billion plan for Third World aid in North-South Dialogue

LONDON, May 3 (R). — At their summit conference in London this weekend, the world's seven major non-communist industrial nations return to a theme which looms increasingly large on their horizon.

After analysing their own economic discomfords like inflation, unemployment and low rates of growth, the seven must concern themselves with how the world's wealth can more evenly be distributed to developing and poor nations.

This question, said Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal can no longer be relegated by industrial countries to the poor countries but must be an international concern.

"It is not a matter for Sundays only," Mr. Ramphal observed. This subject of rich and poor nations has just been resumed in Paris in the 27-member International Conference on Economic Cooperation (ICEC).

The eyes of the Third World will now be on the London economic summit to see what new suggestions President Carter and his colleagues come up with to help the participants achieve success. Both the rich of the north and poor of the south agree that an international eco-

nomy in which one third of the world's population have a yearly per capita income of less than 100 sterling was morally unacceptable.

The sources said that one key item that the London Economic Summit would discuss was the question of commodity price stabilisation agreements.

The nine European Economic Community nations have already agreed that there should be such agreements, and that there should also be a common fund.

The European Common Market has also agreed to a study of measures to stabilise the export earnings of developing nations.

Authoritative Western sources said that at a recent first round of the International Common Fund Conference in Geneva there was little progress.

There were major differences between some of the participants. The European Community's view of the fund differed from the developing states.

There was, however, a consensus that any scheme eventually agreed must assist international arrangements to stabilise commodity prices in the longer term. In the European Community's view, this would be of benefit to developed and developing nations alike.

But the European Community has recognised that wide fluctuations in commodity prices and export earnings could make a mockery of development plans of the poor nations.

The economic summit here is, therefore, expected to emphasise in its final communiqué on May 8 the vital need to avoid involving trade barriers which might endanger the prospect of a sustained recovery of world economic activity.

Without such a recovery the task of redistributing resources and creating a new and more fair world economic order would be made infinitely more difficult.

Mr. Ramphal has said that there will not be a better chance for the new administration of President Carter to fulfil its promise of enlightened leadership.

Some of the countries attending the economic summit here are also members of the European Community. These are Britain, France, West Germany and Italy.

The President of the Executive Commission of the Common Market, Mr. Roy Jenkins, will take part in those sessions of the summit of direct concern to the EEC.

President Carter wants the leaders of the industrialised democracies to take steps to improve economic cooperation.

They were now paying too little attention to the future, displaying a lack of concern in dealing with each other and in helping the developing countries, he said in an interview broadcast last night in France, West Germany and Britain.

Mr. Carter said his most important task was to search for common ground in solving problems.

Among the problems he listed were reducing energy consumption, controlling the spread of nuclear weapons, cutting down on the sale of conventional weapons and promoting economic growth in developing countries.

On the Middle East, the president said he would not hesitate to use the full strength and persuasive powers of the United States with Israel and the Arabs if he thought he had a fair and equitable solution to their conflict.

But he said he recognised that the United States could not impose its will on others.

Commercial funds have been flowing back into Britain following help given to sterling by the International Monetary Fund, which restored confidence in the pound at the beginning of this year.

A survey published today, however, reminded Britons that their economic recovery is progressing painfully slowly.

The survey, by the Confederation of British Industry, the country's main organisation of employers, said the economy was moving only weakly out of recession.

Output and order trends were weakening and costs and prices still rising fast, said the confederation's quarterly review. Two out of three of the 1,721 manufacturing firms who replied to the survey said they were working below capacity.

But exports remained buoyant and investment intentions were strong, the survey said. The findings were interpreted as signs of a "pause", rather than a full stop, in what has been a steady, slow movement out of recession.

The confederation report stressed that "there should be an early commitment by the trade union movement towards pay moderation after July."

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Mr. Carter reiterated that his campaign for human rights was an undeviating commitment which he intended to back until the last day he was in office. He said it applied not only to communist countries but also to totalitarian governments in South America and elsewhere.

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Asked how he would feel if Communists joined governments in Italy, France or any other West European countries, Mr. Carter conceded that he had a lot to learn about the question.

He added that the best way to prevent a shift towards communism in Western Europe was to make sure that present democratic governments worked, were open to change, were sensitive to the needs of people, and were competent and honest.

Mr. Carter denied suggestions that his policies barring the production of plutonium as a nuclear fuel and putting restrictions on the sale of enriched uranium abroad were aimed at preventing Europe from developing its own nuclear fuels and exports.

He said he favoured the export of adequate nuclear fuel for power production but was heavily committed to prevent sales of technology which would enable non-nuclear countries to develop nuclear explosives.

France considers that the United States should contribute more than the community.

The EEC thinks the special aid should go through international bodies whereas the U.S. prefers bilateral arrangements, the source also said.

The ministers of the EEC decided to recommend to the CIEC that an international probe be made on the scope for a Third World export earnings stabilisation system similar to that set up by the EEC and African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries.

This probe could be done by the development committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). At the same time the EEC could examine the idea.

If the system applied to all export items, it could cost \$2,000 million or \$3,000 million, the source said.

The decision was reached by the nine foreign ministers working out an EEC stance for the final phase of the "dialogue" -- the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC) -- this month in Paris.

The EEC contribution would be \$375 million as would that of the United States, Japan, Canada, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland and Australia would give \$250 million, the source said.

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British foreign currency reserves hit \$10 billion mark

LONDON, May 3 (R). — Britain's foreign currency reserves, which have been rising to new heights after plunging last year, have gone above \$10 billion for the first time, according to figures released by the Treasury here today.

During the past month they increased by \$512 million to reach the new record level of \$10.130 billion.

This means that in their fourth consecutive monthly advance, the reserves have risen \$6 billion from the low level of \$4.13 billion touched last December after the pound sterling had suffered a weak spell throughout much of 1976.

Commercial funds have been flowing back into Britain following help given to sterling by the International Monetary Fund, which restored confidence in the pound at the beginning of this year.

A survey published today, however, reminded Britons that their economic recovery is progressing painfully slowly.

The survey, by the Confederation of British Industry, the country's main organisation of employers, said the economy was moving only weakly out of recession.

Output and order trends were weakening and costs and prices still rising fast, said the confederation's quarterly review. Two out of three of the 1,721 manufacturing firms who replied to the survey said they were working below capacity.

But exports remained buoyant and investment intentions were strong, the survey said. The findings were interpreted as signs of a "pause", rather than a full stop, in what has been a steady, slow movement out of recession.

The confederation report stressed that "there should be an early commitment by the trade union movement towards pay moderation after July."

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Arab oil exporting countries begin meeting in Cairo

CAIRO, May 3 (R). — The 10-member Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPPEC) opened a two-day meeting here today to coordinate its future oil policy.

The oil ministers from the Libyan Jamahiriyah (formerly Libya) will not attend the session, conference spokesman Walid Khadoud told newsmen.

He gave no reason for his absence but said that Libya would be represented by its embassy here.

Egypt announced it would boycott the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference in Tripoli on May 16, and officials here expected that the Libyan Jamahiriyah would stay away from the OAPPEC meeting in retaliation.

Relations between the two countries have been strained recently by acute political differences and mutual accusations of bombings and sabotage.

OAPPEC's 18th since it was founded in 1968, will also study how to extract food from petroleum and set up an institute for training Arabs in petro-chemicals.

It is not yet known whether the ministers will discuss the price of oil.

Other OAPPEC members are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Syria, Algeria and Iraq.

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Venezuela's Perez leaves for Vienna on last leg of OPEC tour

BAGHDAD, May 3 (R). — Venezuelan President Carlos Perez left here today for Vienna at the end of an official tour of six Middle Eastern oil-producing countries.

At a press conference held here last night, Senor Perez said of the 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), to which Venezuela and his host countries on his recent tour all belong, that "OPEC's unity is the basic thing, ... and the unity of the member states is its guarantee in the confrontation with the imperialist monopolies."

All problems which the organisation had faced or would face in the future, Senor Perez stressed, "will be resolved by common agreement," the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

Referring to the sensitive issue of the oil prices fixed by OPEC, he said he considered the subject of oil prices no different from that of prices of other primary products such as steel or coffee.

"But OPEC is not an organization like the several monopolies which wish to exploit the world," he said.

Senor Perez said that he had come to the Middle East "to try to build up direct contracts with this part of the world, which has strong links with Latin America."

"The states of the Third World are waging a strong struggle to liberate themselves, but this does not mean we want or are working for a confrontation with the greater powers, since our cause is the cause of true peace," he explained.

Senor Perez stressed his country's support for the rights of the Palestinians, and for the demand that Israeli forces withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, revealing that Venezuela "is opposed to the acquisition of territory by force."

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only to ensure that the control and exploitation of our national wealth remain in the hands of our own people."

He called on other oil-producing states to emulate the two countries' example in this field.

Referring to the dialogue between developing and industrialised countries, Senor Perez said that the Third World countries are working for a just world economic order.

Credit Suisse sets up special commission to investigate events at Chiasso Branch

ZURICH, Switzerland, May 3 (R). — The Credit Suisse Bank said last night it had set up a special commission to investigate events at its branch at Chiasso near the Italian frontier.

Three top managers of the branch were arrested last week on suspicion of mismanagement and falsifying documents.

Credit Suisse said mismanagement of customers' funds at the branch had threatened to cause considerable losses. The commission, composed of five bank directors, would seek to establish responsibility at all levels in Chiasso and in the bank's Zurich headquarters, it said.

A Lugano district prosecutor has said 2.2 billion Swiss francs (over \$500 million) belonging to about 1,000 Italian customers was directed over a period of years to a Liechtenstein holding company which the Credit Suisse management says was in financial difficulties.

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The company's capital was 500,000 Swiss francs (about 115,000 sterling), but it was not known whether this was controlled by Swiss or Italian interests, the spokesman said.

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ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* MANILA, May 3 (R). — Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC) Chairman Geronimo Velasco today assured the country of continued supplies of Middle East oil in spite of the collapse of the government's peace negotiations with southern Philippines Moslem rebels. Fears have been voiced of a possible oil embargo from the Arab countries because of the stalemate in peace talks here between the Philippine government, Islamic conference officials and the rebel Moro National Liberation Front.

* OSLO, May 3 (R). — Towering oil rig, biggest of its kind in the world, started out today on a 350 km. (220 mile) journey to the Statfjord Oil Field in the North Sea. The 254 metre (795 foot) three-legged construction cost five billion crowns (555 million sterling) and carries six-storey living quarters for 200 men, as well as a hospital.

* SALZBURG, Austria, May 3 (R). — South Africa announced today that it was ready to discuss the enrichment of uranium for other nations, using a revolutionary new process developed entirely by South Africa. In a paper read at a technical session of open International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) conference here South African delegates gave one of the most complete descriptions to date of the helium enrichment process, previously highly secret.

* KALAMAZOO, Michigan, May 3 (AFP). — Edward Cole, President of General Motors Corporation from 1967 to 1974, was killed when a light plane he was piloting crashed during a heavy rain storm here yesterday.

* WASHINGTON, May 3 (R). — President Carter today said that he wants to scrap America's 27 billion dollar welfare programme and replace it with an entirely new system. Mr. Carter said of the current welfare programme, which affects about 11.2 million people: "The complexity of the system is almost incomprehensible." He said the programme was "overly wasteful and corrupted to almost inevitable fraud." The president said legislative proposals would be completed in August and that the new system could be fully operational by 1981.

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices managed another advance Tuesday on the New York stock exchange where the industrial average gained nearly three points in active trading.

The market opened higher and remained steady throughout most of the session. Investors were still showing cautious optimism, although there was no real favourable news today. Fed Chairman Arthur Burns confirmed that the Federal reserve had begun to tighten its credit policy, but this was hardly a surprise for Wall Street.

Gainers led losers at the bell by a broad 956 to 463 margin as most groups of shares closed on a steady tone with airline and aircraft issues among the strong groups.

At the close, the Industrial average shows at 934.19, a gain of 2.97 points; Transp at 237.10, a gain of 1.76; utilities at 110.21, a gain of 0.87. 20,050,000 shares changed hands, of which 2,010,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mixed. Government stocks were generally higher, and leading equities mostly easier. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 2.5 at 4273.

Marcos may bar Moslem countries from future Manila peace talks

MANILA, May 3 (Agencies). — President Ferdinand Marcos today hinted that the Islamic Conference group might be discarded in any future attempts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the five-year-old Moslem rebellion in the southern Philippines.

He was replying to questions at a special session of his wholly-appointed Batasan Bayan (Legislative Advisory Council) about the collapse last week-end of talks held with the rebel Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and Islamic Conference representatives. The Libyan Jamahiriyah, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Somalia are members of the conference.

"It was thought necessary to invite the Islamic Conference to participate as moderator in the discussions and this is one of the factors which now must go into the discussion -- whether we continue the present approaches to the problem, or now we decide the problem internally and without the participation of anybody but Filipinos," the president said.

Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, a leading negotiator on the government team, accused the Libyan delegate and the Senegalese Secretary of the conference, Gen. Ahmadou Karim, of favouring the Moslem separatist cause instead of acting as moderators.

Yesterday, the Libyan delegate, Foreign Minister Ali Turekhi, blamed Manila for the break-down of the talks and warned that the conflict could lead to a "Jihad" (holy war) spreading to other parts of the world.

Dr. Turekhi flew to Kuala Lumpur on Sunday from Manila, where he headed the Islamic panel assisting the MNLF in the 10-day secret talks.

The MNLF yesterday also accused the Philippines government of trying to evade the Tripoli agreement signed last December which provided for establishment of autonomy in 13 southern provinces where the front had spearheaded the long revolt.

The MNLF said the Manila

government was trying to use the April 17 referendum, in which southern voters turned down self-rule under the Moslems, to extricate itself from the accord.

The Manila talks broke down late Saturday over the issue of how the proposed autonomous region was to be administered and the geographical outline of the region.

The front favoured a single autonomous region covering the 13 provinces, with the Moslems dominating the administration, while the government rejected the setting-up of a single district, saying inhabitants of the 13 provinces had voted against such a merger in the government-conducted referendum.

Dr. Turekhi meanwhile told newsmen yesterday that the Philippines delegation, headed by Foreign Secretary Romulo,

had not adhered to a statement by President Marcos on granting autonomy to the southern provinces.

He also accused the Philippines of initiating military preparations in the south in complete violation of the ceasefire and the spirit of the Tripoli agreement.

Several additional battalions of armed forces had reportedly been rushed to strategic positions. Dr. Turekhi said, adding: "I hope and pray that war will not come and peace will continue in the south."

He went on to warn: "If the issue is not solved, God forbid, it may lead to a Jihad which might spread to other parts of the world."

Dr. Turekhi denied reports that Moro leader Nur Musuari was in Kuala Lumpur to meet him.

West German police may have arrested prosecutor's killer

STUTTGART, West Germany, May 3 (R). — Police arrested a fleeing man and woman in a small industrial town on the Swiss border today after a gun battle in which both were wounded, authorities reported. They said two policemen were also wounded in the exchange of fire with the couple, described as "members of the terrorist scene," in the main street of Singen, south of Stuttgart. But police said they could not immediately confirm a West German radio report that the man was suspected of complicity in the assassination of Chief Public Prosecutor Siegfried Buback on April 7. The Interior Ministry of Baden-Wuerttemberg said the arrested woman, who was shot in the leg in the gun battle with police, was probably Miss Juliane Lambeck, one of four women leaving extremists who broke out of a West Berlin jail last July 7.

U.S., Vietnam talks begin optimistically

PARIS, May 3 (AFP). — Talks which opened here today between the United States and Vietnam ended, after three-and-a-half hours, on a note of optimism, with a second session scheduled for tomorrow.

Mr. Richard Holbrooke, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs, who is leading the U.S. delegation, said that the talks at the Vietnamese Embassy were "frank, friendly and very useful."

A smiling Mr. Phan Hien, Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister, heading his country's delegation, nodded in agreement beside him but made no comment.

The talks by the two six-man delegations aim for speedy normalisation of diplomatic and economic relations between the two countries and are the first ministerial level discussions between the United States and Vietnam since the fall of Saigon two years ago.

It is not known how long the talks will last, but most observers believe that they will go on for several weeks. The plan at present is for a further round of talks to be held next week, presumably on Tuesday and Wednesday, but this time at the U.S. Embassy.

Both delegations have included an official concerned with

the 800 U.S. servicemen missing in Vietnam.

It was thought the Vietnamese side will raise the question of U.S. financial aid. The sum of \$3,250 million has been mentioned.

Both the missing servicemen and the aid package formed part of the Jan. 27, 1973, Paris agreement under which U.S. troops evacuated Vietnam, but they were never followed through.

The Vietnamese will also seek a softening or lifting of the current U.S. trade embargo.

SOUTH AFRICA DENIES THREATENING RHODESIA WITH SUPPLIES EMBARGO

CAPE TOWN, May 3 (R). — Prime Minister John Vorster yesterday described as a "total lie" a report that South Africa had threatened to cut off Rhodesia's oil and arms supplies if Rhodesia resisted the transfer of power to the black majority. In a statement issued here, Mr. Vorster said South Africa's policy of not interfering in the substance of a Rhodesian settlement and of refusing to put pressure on Rhodesia, had been stated frequently. The American press report, quoting U.S. and diplomatic sources, also said South Africa had told Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith that he would have to leave office in line with a British plan to establish a constitution providing for black majority rule.

Opinion poll shows most Israelis reject pre-1967 borders even under peace agreement

TEL AVIV, May 3 (R). — A majority of Israelis are opposed to a return to the country's pre-1967 borders even under conditions of peace, according to a public opinion poll published here today.

The poll, carried out for the daily newspaper Haaretz by the Public Opinion Research Institute of Israel, showed 61.1 per cent of the adult population opposed to a "more or less complete return" to the borders existing before the 1967 war.

It said that 23.7 per cent were in favour of a gradual withdrawal with another 7.1 per cent in favour of withdrawal once the term peace was clearly defined and minor border rectifications were agreed upon. The other 8.1 per cent were "don't knows" or those who refused to answer.

The poll showed 76.2 per cent of the population in favour of the government holding new elections or a referendum before agreeing to any withdrawal some 14.2 per cent felt no such referendum was necessary and the remainder gave no clear answer.

Israel is to hold parliamentary elections on May 17, with the question of withdrawal playing a major but not the only role in election propaganda. The opposition Likud Alliance is more hawkish on this question than the majority Labour Alignment.

Mauritanian airlift continues

NOUAKCHOTT, May 3 (AFP). — French air force Nord Atlas transport planes have evacuated since yesterday more than half the 449 French women and children being airlifted from Mauritania's Zouerate mines to Nouadhibou on the coast following Sunday's attack by Polisario guerrillas.

Two French people were killed in the attack and six are missing, believed to have been kidnapped by the guerrillas. Polisario is fighting Mauritanian forces who occupied the Western Sahara territory when Spain decolonised last year.

Since the French airlift began yesterday with the arrival of three Nord Atlas from Senegal, 242 women and children and 44 French expatriate workers have been moved to Nouadhibou.

The remaining families and about 100 of the 276 French mining engineers employed at Zouerate are expected to be moved later today, the SNIM (Mauritanian National Mining Company) said.

It was hoped the French workers would return once safety conditions at Zouerate were normal, company spokesman said.

A SNIM DC-8 was scheduled to arrive at Nouadhibou today to fly French families back to France.

Zouerate normally has a French community of about 700 people, 276 of whom are employed in the mines.

More uranium said to have disappeared

NEW YORK, May 3 (AFP). — The New York Times reported today that nearly 180 kgs. of enriched uranium -- enough to make 10 atom bombs -- disappeared from a nuclear fuel plant in Pennsylvania in 1965.

The General Accounting Office (GAO), which monitors government spending, said in a report to Congress yesterday that commercial nuclear plants had lost track of thousands of pounds of enriched uranium and plutonium.

According to the New York Times, the Atomic Energy Commission and the GAO were unable to trace the uranium missing from the Pennsylvania plant, owned by the Apollo Company.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) did not look into the matter on the grounds that there was no evidence it had been stolen, it added.

The newspaper said there were rumours over several years that the Apollo premises had been the target of thieves from other countries.

These rumours resurfaced last week when a former senior U.S. intelligence official said he knew of reports that Israel had obtained uranium illegally in the United States.

His remarks were part of a document confirming that 200 tons of uranium from South Africa disappeared in 1968 from a ship between Antwerp in Belgium and the Italian Port of Genoa. The fuel was reported to have "found its way" to Israel.

Nuclear conference told traditional energy sources are quickly drying up

SALZBURG, Austria May 3 (Agencies). — The world is rapidly running out of traditional sources of energy, nuclear specialists were told yesterday at the opening of a 60-nation conference on nuclear energy here.

Dr. Sigvard Eklund, Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which is organising the conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle, told 2,000 delegates it was "clear that we are reaching the beginning of the end of the use of naturally occurring hydrocarbon fuels which now account for about two-thirds of our energy consumption."

The two-week meeting of nuclear experts from government agencies, private industry and universities was formally opened by Austrian President Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

President Jimmy Carter sent best wishes to the delegates, reminding them of the U.S. interest in helping "all nations to achieve their energy objectives while reducing the spread of nuclear explosive capability."

President Carter's announcement last month forswearing nuclear reprocessing for the United States -- a technology to which most of the rest of the world is committed -- is expected to arouse strong discussion here.

Police armed with machine-pistols guarded the large conference hall, but no anti-nuclear demonstrators turned up. Opening the first plenary session, Dr. Ulf Lantze, special energy adviser for the Or-

ganisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), quoted a recent study by his organisation showing there would be "grave imbalances" between oil supply and demand in OECD countries by 1985 if present trends continued.

Yet, he said, since the study was completed six months ago, estimates of nuclear reactors in operation by 1985 had

been revised -- downwards.

He said political wars must be found to reduce doubts and uncertainties about nuclear energy.

After Dr. Lantze, Mr. A. Panastov of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (CMEA) grouping of communist nations, painted a completely different picture of the development of nuclear energy in Eastern Europe.

Jerusalem Post prefers Oxford Dictionary's anti-Arab definitions

TEL AVIV, May 3 (AFP). — Under the title "Oxford's new Jerusalem", the Jerusalem Post writes today in an editorial: "A dictionary is as good -- or as poor -- as its weakest definition. This should make the forthcoming edition of the Concise Oxford Dictionary, for many decades a standby of the literate English writing world east of New York, a very poor dictionary indeed."

"This melancholy thought has been provoked by a report from London that the COD's publishers, the Oxford University Press, have succumbed to Arab pressures to tamper with the definitions of certain words which have to do with the Arab-Israeli dispute. Thus 'Jerusalem', heretofore 'city in Israel', is to become a 'city west of the Jordan River.'"

"It is sad to see a venerable institution like the COD, which has served as a benchmark of an entire civilisation, show the unmistakable signs of decline which comes from self-abasement before latter day vandals. Britain has already become a butt of jokes in the West as its hoteliers, estate agents, and emporia owners outdo themselves in paying obeisance to the bizarre whims of the princes of Arabiy."

Irish strike flops

BELFAST, May 3 (R). — The people of Northern Ireland today defied a strike call by militant Protestants and went to work despite a few bomb blasts and sabotage attempts.

As troops patrolled sensitive areas and helicopters hovered overhead, shops, banks, buses and factories operated almost normally.

The strike was called at midnight to try and bring back Protestant majority rule in the province and to back demands for stronger action against Republican guerrillas.

An independent public opinion poll broadcast by the BBC showed that 78 per cent of those questioned disapproved of the strike, but 53 per cent admitted that they expected to be involved in some way.

As 33,000 police, troops and reservists were alerted for action, British government ministers promised strong steps to prevent intimidation of citizens wanting to work normally.

The Northern Ireland Secretary of State, Mr. Roy Mason, who failed in late attempts to persuade the Protestant leaders to call off the strike, told the British parliament in London yesterday that the Labour government would not be coerced

and would help the community to resist bullying.

The Conservative opposition pledged full support for Mr. Mason's precautions, including the flying in of 1,200 additional troops.

On the eve of the strike hard-line Protestant leaders warned the authorities that 15,000 members of its para-military organisations would be on the streets in support of the call issued by the Ulster Unionist Action Council.

They also alleged the British army had been ordered to smash the strike and was preparing for a showdown.

Amid a general feeling of

unease and expectancy people went home early last night from work.

Shortly before midnight militant groups hijacked three trucks in the centre of the city which were separately loaded with bread, petrol and bacon. All were recovered later without the goods. For the last three days residents of Belfast and elsewhere in the province have been stockpiling food and petrol.

The strike is a do-or-die effort for one Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley. He has staked his political reputation on its success, saying he will leave politics if it flops. Police are guarding him after a threat on his life.

Indonesian voters seem to prefer status quo

JAKARTA, May 3 (R). — A majority of Indonesians appear to have given the ruling Golkar Movement a vote of confidence in yesterday's general elections, according to results declared tonight from half of the 71-million electorate.

But the military-backed movement, an alliance of more than 200 functional and professional organisations, apparently failed to realise its hopes of a big increase in popular support.

Interior Minister Amir Machmud announced after a morning meeting with President Suharto that Golkar's share of the 35 million votes so far counted was just over 65 per cent.

In the 1971 general elections,

Golkar captured about 63 per cent of the vote.

Because of the vastness of this developing country, which consists of 13,600 islands scattered over 5,150 kms. from east to west, the final result will not be known before tomorrow.

The 71 million eligible voters out of a total population of 135 million are electing 360 members of the central parliament and thousands of representatives for regional and provincial legislative assemblies.

The contestants were Golkar, the strictly Islamic United Development Party (PPP) and the Democratic Party (PDI), all of which support President Suharto.

According to the interim figures, the Moslem party strengthened its position at the expense of the Democratic Party.

The picture could still change considerably and PPP and PDI officials were hoping that returns from the other islands of the archipelago might reduce the size of Golkar's victory.

Under Indonesia's constitution Golkar needs in effect only a one-third share of the popular vote in order to retain its parliamentary majority.

Apart from minor differences over priorities, all factions support the Golkar government's current five-year national development plan and are represented in the present government which will remain in office until after presidential elections next March.

Mengistu flies to Moscow

LONDON, May 3 (R). — Ethiopia's head of state, Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile-Mariam, left Addis Ababa today for Moscow to seek closer ties with the Communist World.

Addis Ababa Radio said. The official visit to the Soviet Union comes soon after Ethiopia's closure of the United States military mission and other American agencies in the country. Five foreign consulates were also closed.

Col. Mengistu is making his first trip abroad since he became head of state in February. His delegation includes the members of the council responsible for defence, foreign affairs and military political affairs, the radio said in a broadcast monitored here.

Magazine says USSR developing ray of charged energy particles

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AFP). — The Soviet Union is developing a ray of charged particles fired from a land base designed to destroy the nuclear warheads of American inter-continental and submarine-launched missiles, the trade magazine Aviation Week reported yesterday.

The magazine said: "In increasing numbers, U.S. officials are coming to the conclusion that a decisive turn in the balance of strategic power is in the making, which could tip that balance heavily in the Soviets' favour through charged-particle beam development, and the development of energetic strategic laser weapons."

Is there a future for arms talks? -- p. 2

The principle of the system is that a ray of charged atomic particles is projected through space at the speed of light to intercept and neutralise missiles in the atmosphere.

American experts are said to have detected substantial quantities of gaseous hydrogen containing traces of tritium (a radioactive isotope of hydrogen) in the atmosphere since November 1975, leading them to believe that seven tests of the new system have already been

carried out at Semipalatinsk in Soviet central Asia.

Soviet scientists are also said to be trying to develop an anti-satellite laser beam that would be fired from a spaceship. Aviation Week also said that the Soviets had set up a new experimental centre at Azgir, Kazakhstan, under Marshal P. F. Batitsky, Commander of the air defence arm. An extremely powerful "fusion-pulsed magnetohydrodynamic generator" able to launch a particle ray is reportedly being tried out there.

The magazine added that the Soviet government had devoted around \$3 billion to the experiments at Semipalatinsk in the last 10 years.

It seems that one of the main sources of information for Aviation Weeks highly documented article was Gen. George Keegan, head of air force intelligence until the beginning of this year. He is well known for his "alarmist" views on growth of the Soviet strategic potential.

The article indicated that due to controversy about the reported development raging within the intelligence community the president and the National Security Council had not yet received the file concerning the Soviet particle beam and laser ray.

Buddha's birthday marked

NEW DELHI, May 3 (AFP). — Thousands of Buddhist monks and believers from all over Asia today streamed into Gaya, in the northeastern state of Bihar, for the anniversary of the birth, in 563 B.C., of Buddha. It was in Gaya that Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment 2,521 years ago, when he was 21, and went on to spread the word that pain is caused by desire, and that if desire is removed pain disappears. The procession was headed by yellow-robed Tibetan lamas and Thai monks.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

* LONDON, May 3 (R). — President Idi Amin of Uganda yesterday agreed to an Ethiopian request to use his good offices to try to iron out problems between Ethiopia and its neighbours, Sudan and Somalia, Uganda Radio reported. The radio said that Ethiopia's military government had sent Maj. Nadew Zacharia as a special envoy to brief the Ugandan leader on the situation in Ethiopia and seek his advice.

* KHARTOUM, May 3 (AFP). — Consultations among Red Sea heads of state will be held in the next few days to fix the date for their first summit on regional security, the Sudanese daily Al Ayyam reported today. The paper said the summit would take place not later than the third quarter of this year. The idea for the summit was agreed at a recent meeting of the presidents of Sudan, North and South Yemen and Somalia, Al Ayyam said.

* CAIRO, May 3 (R). — Egypt will boycott the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Tripoli on May 16, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here yesterday. He declined to give reasons but diplomatic observers said the decision apparently stemmed from the feud between Egypt and its neighbour, the Libyan Jamahiriyah (formerly Libya).

* UNITED NATIONS, May 3 (AFP). — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim will open the conference in Maputo, Mozambique, on May 16 called to mobilise support for Rhodesian and Namibian liberation movements, it was announced here. The conference has been sponsored by the U.N.'s Decolonisation Committee, the Council for Namibia and the Committee Against Apartheid in consultation with the Organisation of African Unity.

* LONDON, May 3 (AFP). — The Liberals voted against the Labour government of Prime Minister James Callaghan last night for the first time since the two parties concluded a recent informal parliamentary alliance. However, Labour defeated the no-confidence motion on its rural transport policy by 293 votes to 287. The Protestant Ulster Unionist coalition abstained.

* TURIN, Italy, May 3 (R). — The trial of 52 suspected members of Italy's "Red Brigades" guerrilla group was postponed indefinitely today when most of the jurors, apparently intimidated by death threats, refused to serve. Only two of the six jurors and two reserves whose names were picked out of a box agreed to serve. The rest sent medical certificates saying they would be unable to attend the sessions for health reasons. The trial reopened today in an atmosphere of fear and tension following last week's assassination, for which the Red Brigades claimed responsibility, of the President of the Turin Law Society, Dr. Fulvio Croce.

* VATICAN CITY, May 3 (R). — Laymen and clergy from 130 world countries will have a majority in the new Pontifical Commission "Justice and Peace" which was nominated by Pope Paul yesterday. The commission, set up 10 years ago on a provisional basis as a result of decisions taken at the Second Vatican Council, has been recently integrated into the Vatican structure. Its aim is to sponsor peace and justice throughout the world among individuals and institutions.